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ROYAL ASIA

Summary of News.

Monday, 22nd December.

IT may be useful to quote, for the guidance of Indian Post Office officials, a recent decision of the Post-Master-General in England. The Rev. H. Solly had been in the habit of writing the words "with compliments," or "with the Rev. H. Solly's compliments," on the postal wrappers, enclosing newspapers, &c., and local Post-Masters had been in the habit of sur-charging the addressee one-penny, and in some cases two-pence on the somewhat mysterious assumption that these innocent and courteous sentences "constituted a breach of the postal regulations," and "converted the package into a communication of the nature of a letter." Mr. Solly wrote to the Post-Master-General and asked what was the actual spirit of the regulation on the subject, and Mr. Raikes, through Mr. Stephenson Blackwood, the Secretary to the Post Office, replied:—"Mere complimentary expressions, such as those you quote, are allowed to be written on the outside of bookpackets, and proper instructions will at once be given." Will our Post-Master-General here oblige the Indian public by issuing circulars to this effect?

THIS year's Eclipses will be somewhat beyond the average. On the evening of the 23rd of May, the moon will rise in eclipse at five minutes to eight; and in Eastern countries at the Antipodes her face that evening will be seen wholly obscure. It will be otherwise with the total eclipse of the earth's satellite which will begin at thirty-five minutes past ten on the 15th of November next. There will be two solar eclipses—one annular and visible in this country as a partial eclipse on the upper limb, beginning at two minutes past five on the 6th of June; the other a partial eclipse on the 1st of December, which will be visible chiefly in the South Pacific. Besides these there will be on the 10th of May a transit of Mercury over the sun's disc, which will be only partially visible in Europe.

THE Emperor, presiding at a special conference on educational reform in Prussia, delared that the higher public schools no longer answered the requirements of the nation or the necessities of the time. He denounced the preposterous partiality for classics. Scholars ought to be taught how to combat social democracy.

Tuesday, 23rd December.

PAPER is rapidly becoming a universal substitute It has been made to take the place of iron in the wheels of express railway trains, of earthenware, stoneware and porcelain in basins, bottles, water-jugs, and ornamental crockery, &c., and now the latest report of its adaptability declares that it has been, with excellent results brought forward to displace iron and lead in the manufacture of gas-pipes.

THE *Yorkshire Post* writes:—Every one who has seen Mr. Gladstone in the course of the last two days has been much struck with the effect which the accumulated misfortunes of the past week have had upon him. He is haggard and careworn and has lost the *elan* and vivacity which were so noticeable on his return from his Midlothian tour. He is said to make no secret of his belief that he will never live to see a Home Rule scheme carried. The shock caused by the decision in the O'Shea trial was a great one to the cause, but he believes that the party would have recovered from it if Mr. Parnell had retired at the outset. Nothing, however, in his opinion, can now rescue the cause from the slough into which it has fallen. It is widely and confidently rumoured that Mr. Gladstone will at an early date call his party together and announce to them his final retirement from public life."

THE *Bombay Gazette* seems to think that the office of Coroner in Bombay should be abolished as in Madras.

MR. CHARLES BROWN, District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, who has been selected by the Punjab Government for special duty with the Czarewitch during his visit to the Punjab, leaves Amritsar at once for Delhi.

Wednesday, 24th December.

IT appears from the last week's agricultural reports from the Districts in Bengal, that partial damage was done to the cold-weather crops by locusts, caterpillars and other insects ih Kachna Outpost, in the District of Khulna, as well as in certain parts of Faridpore, Mymensingh and Rungpore Districts. The District of Hazaribugh is expected to yield 16 annas of sugarcane, and that of Singbhum, a full outturn of oilseeds and pulses. A full average crop of mustard is expected in Bhaugulpore District.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"The re-appointment of Mr. Bertram Currie to the India Council for a further period of ten years is officially notified in the mail papers. Although it cannot unfortunately be held that the management of the Secretary of State's drawings on India has been uniformly successful, and Mr. Currie—not Mr. Robert Hardie, as is popularly supposed—must bear the chief share of responsibility for the results according as they may be judged. Mr. Currie is an eminently respected, respectable, and influential representative of finances at the Whitehall conclave, and could not be easily replaced."

Truth says:—"There is not the slightest foundation for the story which has been going round the papers that the Queen's health is the cause of some anxiety in the inner circles of the Court. The Queen is perfectly well, and has driven out every afternoon since her arrival at Windsor, even on the coldest days. It is only natural that the Queen should not be quite so robust and so active as she was twenty years ago, but she is in excellent health."

LORD HARRIS has consented to open the Bombay Arts Exhibition on Tuesday, the 3rd February.

Thursday, 25th December.

THE *People's Journal* of Lahore says:—"Lord Lansdowne, during his tenure of office as Governor-General of Canada, particularly distinguished himself and endeared himself to the hearts of those he governed by his advocacy and concession of all schemes of reform, which, emanating from the people, were for the people's general good. We are the more hopeful, [illegible] that could His Excellency be induced to take then, that [illegible] Excellency [illegible] his seat in the Presidential chair of the Indian National Congress, that great, practical and lasting good would arise thereform to the great mass of people in this country over whom he so ably rules. It would be, at least, something towards the much-needed reform in the administration of this country—a reform in which the people are absolutely voiceless, were His Excellency only to lend countenance to it by his presence at some of the meetings of the Congress. We do believe that such a course would end by his givig his adherence to the main principles of the movement, and general good to India be the happy result."

SIR ALFRED LYALL, lecturing on Nov. 30, at St. George's Hall, pointed out that "religion in India was not historical, like the three other great world religions, but remained to the present day in a state of development. It was the faith of 170,000,000 of mankind, and occupied its original ground. While the historical systems did not retain their birthplace it had a platform of its own between the monotheistic system of Christianity and Islam to the west, and the godless system of Buddhism to the east of it. Long years of observation had convinced him that the Brahmanic religion was founded upon the fear expressed by savages for ancestral ghosts, while the ritual was designed to propitiate these ghosts, thus confirming the theory of Mr. Herbert Spencer. Certain hill-tribes were accustomed to worship a lion and a boar; but the Brahmins informed them it was Vishnu whom they thus ignorantly worshipped, and thenceforth they prayed to Vishnu. In this case there was a process of levelling up and advance. The original deification of animals was, however, thus shown to survive; and the deification of men had not ceased, for General Nicholson, killed at Delhi was locally regarded as a deity; while the exploits of a freebooter secured him a like honour. Side by side then with the fixed Pantheistic creed of the priestly class there still surged the ancient animistic and polytheistic chaos of prehistoric times!" Sir Alfred Lyall is known to be an agnostic, and his estimate of the Hindu religion must be received with a great deal of caution.

Friday, 26th December.

WHEN influenza made the tour of the world in the Spring of last year, it was predicted that it would disappear for a season, but only suddenly to re-appear in the Autumn, in perhaps an aggravated form. It would seem that this prediction is about to be fulfilled, for influenza has now made its appearance in Russia and Austria, as well as in China, where it is supposed to have had its origin. A London paper writing just before the mail left, declared the renewed attack of influenza in Hungary to be disquieting, because more than a thousand cases, several of which terminated fatally, had occurred in a Hungarian town of but 24,000 inhabitants, while it was reported that this "cosmic malady" was also afflicting large towns in Central Russia and trade centres on the Asiatic confines. That influenza has made its appearance in China there can be no doubt, for our China files record its presence in Nanking, Shanghai, and Northern Chinese ports, where it has considerably inconvenienced the inhabitants, especially the poorer classes among the Chinese and Europeans who are not able to take proper care of themselves. Fortunately, the mortality has not been serious; but weakly and elderly persons have every reason to fear its advance, for its effects on them are often most debilitating. As this mysterious disease is said to be erratic in its course, it may pass over India and, taking the old plague routes, commit fresh ravages in the direction of Persia and the Asiatic gates of European Russia, where it raged with great intensity during the first and second quarters of the last year. If it is true, as was reported, that the influenza bacillus has been discovered, it is to be hoped the medical world will take advantage of the fact to prescribe a prophylactic against this very distressing complaint.

Saturday, 27th December.

THE *Independent* says:—"I regard it as a good omen for the peace of the world, and for a good understanding among nations, that the heir of the Empire of Russia is about to visit India as the guest of Her Majesty and of the Indian Government. We cannot help thinking that this unexpected collocation of the ideas of Russia and of India may be pregnant with benefit to both the countries, and may be some security for the peace towards each other, which both [illegible] and in which the interests of both are so [illegible]." So said Lord Salisbury at the [illegible] We cannot help thinking long for, [illegible] peace, and a much deeply involved. [illegible] one who Guildhall the other day. [illegible] it a much more significant omen of [illegible] more "unexpected collocation of ideas, [illegible] is the successor of Lord Beaconsfield, and was Foreign Secretary in the Jingo Cabinet, should make such an allusion. For Lord Salisbury to welcome Russians to India in any form, except as prisoners of war, is a very cheering sign of the progress we are making.

IT is officially announced that the Siamese Government have now withdrawn all armed posts they established in the trans-Salween States found by the Boundary Commission to be tributary to the British. It may be hoped, therefore, that the Siamese Government intend cordially to accept the boundary laid down by the Commission.

MR. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, on December 2, whether the Government of India had under consideration, measures to diminish the evils of child-marriage. Sir J. Gorst replied that the best mode of dealing by legislation with this difficult subject has been, for some time, engaging the anxious consideration of the Government of India.

THE Berliners have founded a Congress for the exhibition of the fattest citizens. A number of the promoters met at a public place, exhibited and weighed their noble selves, and presented prizes to the weightiest of them all. They promise to hold the exhibition every year.

THE *World* writes:—"Lord William Beresford has been promoted to actual pay Lieutenant colonelcy of the 9th Lancers, so that he is now free to retain his appointment as Military Secretary, to Lord Lansdowne, and will continue to do so for a time at least. Lord William has been such an ideal Military Secretary, that his withdrawal from the Viceregal court would have occasioned the utmost disappointment to both Europeans and Natives in India."

Monday, 29th December.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON,. Director-General of Railways, is not expected to return to this country on the expiration of his leave. Colonel Sargeaunt will, therefore, be confirmed in his appointment.

THE heir to the Cashmere *guddee*, Rajah Ram Sing's son, has died of consumption. The infant son of Rajah Amar Singh is now the heir.

ATTEMPTS are being made by the Inspector of Cattle Diseases in Madras to train a class of Cattle Doctors of the ryot class. Assistance in the form of a grant of medicine is being given to Indian Cattle Doctors.

THE harvest season of Bengal is come, and last week's Mofussil reports give a favourable account of it. In isolated parts, however, for instance, in Thannah Shahibgunge, in Bogra, and the Satkhira Sub-Division of Khulna, caterpillars and locusts did some injury to the *rabi* crops. Rain is wanted in Lohardugga, Hazaribagh, and Chumparun in Behar. In some places, the prices of food-grains have gone down.

A Conference of the Pandits of Bengal and Orissa was held at the residence of Babu Mohendro Nath Bhattacharji, M.A., B.L., the Registrar of the College of Pandits, at Nuddea, during the Christmas holidays. Rajah Indra Chunder Singh Bahadur, who is the elected President of the College, took the chair during the sittings of the Conference. It is said that nearly all the leading Pandits of Bengal and Orissa were present. The number of Pandits was not less than 300, and that of students was about 1,200. The Conference on the afternoon of the 25th December, awarded prizes and diplomas to the passed students of the affiliated *toles*, in accordance with the results of the last annual examination. This ceremony was on the morning of the next day followed by a very interesting discussion in the old orthodox Hindu fashion, on various subjects, between the Pandits of Nuddea and Vikrampore (Dacca). On the afternoon of the same day and on the day following unpassed students of *toles* were examined in *Nya*, *Smriti*, and other branches of Sanskrit learning. Rajah Indra Chunder who has been President of the College for the last three years, has, we learn, been devoting some Rs. 5,000 annually on these gathering for the purpose of promoting the patriotic objects of the College."

STEPS are now being taken by the military authorities to complete the organisation of a railway service corps for India. The step has been rendered necessary by the large additions to the frontier lines, that have been made of late years, and the further extensions, now contemplated.

Tuesday, 30th December.

THE *Bee* says:—The following estimate of Sir Charles Elliott by an 'illustrious Indian,' who worked with him, is worthy of being [illegible] widely known than it is at present: [illegible] has with great powers of work [illegible] more loves business, and [illegible] He is a man broad view[illegible] and grasp of details. He [illegible] though not incapable of taking [illegible] not easily warmed by generous principles. Personally he is very courteous in manners and simple in habits, strict and even self-denying. He does not love mere platitudes. He has a great admiration for Sir J. Strachey. As regards Native claims and aspirations, he has a just appreciation according to his lights, but that appreciation naturally stops short of our standard of exceptions." Sir Charles Elliott is known to be a strong man, and naturally he has his own views of things. We must wait and see what those views are.

A PLANT has been discovered in Mexico, which has the faculty of mesmerising those who look at it. Indeed!

THE *Yorkshire Herald* says:—"If the Czarewitch of Russia is to be the guest in India of the British and Indian Government, it follows that the cost of entertaining him must be divided between England and India." The *Figaro* says:—"It is improbable that the House of Commons will be asked to vote any considerable sum for the purpose of defraying the expenses of entertaining the Czarewitch of Russia in India, but few members will be disposed to grudge a small amount, and fewer will argue that the cost should be borne entirely by the Indian Government."

IT is not generally known, says a correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, that our Queen's daughters, in addition to being excellent needlewomen, are also good cooks. When they were children, they had a little kitchen of their own at Osborne, where they concocted all kinds of dishes, sweets being naturally the favourites. Here they converted into jam and fruit out of their own gardens, and turned out many a savory dish for the delectation of their brothers, all of whom had as excellent appetites, as generally appertains to boys. At least, one of the Princesses still continues to cook an occassional little *plat*, and has been heard to say that she would have made an excellent *chef*.

Wednesday, 31st December.

THE revenue returns for the three quarters of the year ending Christmas show an increase of one and a quarter million sterling above the estimates. The *Times* expects that Mr. Goschen will have a surplus of two millions sterling in his next budget.

THE *National Zeitung* says that Dr. Koch has refused to receive any donation from the State in recognition of his services to humanity. It is announced that the Prussian Foreign Office has informed the British and Italian Ambassadors that Prussia means to supply Dr. Koch's Lymph to Foreign Governments for distribution in their own countries.

IN a recent article headed "Provincial Rulers and their Subordinates" the *Pioneer* suggested for adoption by the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the doctrine that "the King can do no wrong", and that a Covenanted Civilian is beyond all shades of suspicion. To maintain this *prestige* of the District officers it advises that implicit confidence be reposed in them without even showing an attitude of watchfulness over their proceedings. We are glad that the *Indian Daily News* has exposed the farrago of nonsense contained in the article. It says:—'But times change, and it is necessary for administrative systems to change with them. The happy-family arrangement, which commends itself so strongly to the *Pioneer's* approval. is completely unsuited to the present day, when every act and detail of the administration is closely watched and subjected to public criticism. Whether the change that has taken place in this respect during the last quarter of a century, and in a specially marked degree during the last decade, is advantageous in the interests of the Civil Service or the country, we need not pause here to consider. The position is what it is, what the deliberate policy of the Government has made it, and has to be faced. The Civil Service must learn to accept the situation, and to recognise that they are no longer little autocrats, wielding unquestioned authority each within his own District, but that, instead of the public being their very humble servants, they are servants of the public, who are beginning to appreciate and to exercise the right of criticism and question, when officials acts do not seem to accord with public interests. A hole-and-corner administration, such as the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* wish to see maintained, would simply not be tolerated."

THE Leprosy Commission has received in South-India the most important and valuable information obtained so far.

Thursday, 1st January.

[illegible] understood [illegible] bay, [illegible] understood that the Bombay Government contemplate introducing a Bill for the amendment of the Compulsory Vaccination system in the Presidency.

THE *Pioneer*, referring to the orders of the Punjab Government on the Simla Municipality. says that throughout the business, Government hedged with both sides, and took up a position, which will please neither the Municipality nor the Memorialists.

ABSOLUTE secrecy is maintained regarding the Conference at Boulogne between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien, and nothing is known beyond the statement that the Conference will be resumed shortly, which is construed in various ways.

THE members of the Stock Exchange have presented Mr. Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank of England with an address, praising his services during the recent financial crisis. Mr. Lidderdate in thanking them said that he trembled to think what the results would have been if the Barings had suspended payment with a liability of twenty-one million sterling.

THE Czar has sanctioned a scheme for a railway three hundred miles long, in the Province oi Mussouri. The project for the trans-Siberian railway will be considered during the present month.

FOUR ladies appeared for the language branch of the last B. A. Examination of the Madras University, of whom three have come out successfully. Two of them are students of the Presidency College, Madras.

THE services of Mr. Paul will shortly be placed at the disposal of the Government of India as he is to be appointed Commissioner on behalf of the British Government under the Sikkim treaty. The Chinese representative is to be Chi, who is Civil Secretary to the Durbar at Lahassa, Mr. Hart being associated with him.

IT is satisfactory to find the Madras Board of Revenue expressing the opinion that the Income-tax is unsuitable to the circumstances of the country, and that there are many difficulties in working it. The Madras Government, in reviewing the work of administering the tax during the past year, has made a note of this opinion, and we hope that it may do a great deal of good.

Friday 2nd January.

THE coming Law Member of the Viceroy's Council Sir Alexander Miller, is 63 years of age and a nephew of the late Lord Cairns. After some years' practice at the Chancery Bar, he was appointed Legal Member of the Railway Commission. On the reconstitution of that body some four or five years ago, Mr. Miller as he then was received the honour of Knighthood as a *solatium*. He was subsequently made a Commissioner in Lunacy. A contemporary after giving these particulars says:—"To the best of our belief, this is a fair sketch of Sir Alexander's professional career. One turns to it in vain for any indication of the special fitness, required in the official who is to be mainly responsible for moulding the future legislation of such a difficult country as India and to wear becomingly the mantle, worn in turn by Macaulay, Fitzjames Stephen and Hobhouse. The selection is the more to be regreted that, as our readers have already learnt through our London correspondent's telegram, it deprives this country of the almost priceless services in such a case of the prominent member of the Calcutta Bar, who by Lord Lansdowne's earnest wish had consented to be nominated, and whose appointment would, literally, have commanded the approval and secured the confidence of the entire community. We can quite believe, when we are told that among those entitled to judge, the arrangement has been criticised with extreme surprise. It is, no doubt, an ungracious and ungenerous task to prepare an unfriendly reception for Sir Andrew Scoble's successor—of this we are but too conscious. Yet it is absolutely necessary that the view taken by the public in connection with the business, should be brought home to those who are directly responsible for it. Better the Secretary of State for India had taken all the India Office, and indeed, all the world besides, into his confidence, than make so serious a blunder for lack of competent advisers."

AT a recent meeting on behalf of the Jews convened by the Lord Mayor, at the request of Lord Tennyson, Professor Huxley and others, and held at the Guildhall, the Duke of Westminister, the Earl of Meath, the Bishop of Ripon and others spoke, and all expressed their great respect for the Czar, and only asked that he should not be kept ignorant of the horrors and injustices executed in his name by means of the penal laws. Cardinal Manning wrote, declaring that Russia's treatment of the Jews violated the great primary laws of human society. Madame Novikoff wrote several scornful letters, protesting against English interference with a military nation of over a hundred million people.

Two lepers at Madrid have been inoculated at [illegible] own request [illegible] at their [illegible] with Dr. Koch's lymph and are doing well. A similar experiment has been made at Vienna with a favourable result in a case of tubercular leprosy, but the lymph is useless in leprosy of the smooth type. Dr. Pean, a Parisian Doctor, has obtained excellent results from the use of Dr. Koch's lymph in laryngeal diseases, and pronounces decidedly in favour of its use in the treatment of such cases.

Saturday, 3rd January.

THE *Daily News* congratulates the Indian National Congress on its Indian representative character, and expects that good will result therefrom in gradually educating the masses in the idea of future Self-Government.

THE programme of the Leprosy Commission is to spend six months in the plains of India and Burmah, inspecting cases from a clinical stand-point, and afterwards to spend another six months at Simla, carrying out experimental investigation in connection with the cultivation of the *bacillus lepra*.

THE Government of the United States have made over £2,000 to the Forestry Department to enable it to make experiments in producing artificial rain. It is thought that if they can force up a warm volume of air on a large scale, the experiment will be successful A country like India. so greatly subject to draughts and famines, would be much benefited, should the experiment succeed.

MR. LABOUCHERE says that he quite believes that a a general election will not take place till the summer of 1893. Other most practical politicians are of the same opinion.

THE University of Oxford has admitted the University of Bombay to the privilege, conferred by the Statute, which permits students of Indian and Colonial Universities to take a degree at Oxford after two years residence.

THE Government of India realized during 1889-90 upwards of two lakhs from convict labours in the jails, with an additional Rs. 10,000 from the Thuggi School of Industry.

A VOLUME of "Studies in Literature," by Mr. John Morley, will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

Monday 5th January.

THE *Court Circular* and the *London Gazette* notify the following New Year honours and appointments:—Sir Francis Sandford and Sir E. C. Guinness have been raised to the peerage. Baronetcies have been conferred upon Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Henry Robinson. *To be Knight Commander of the Bath*: Sir J. Ridgeway. *To be Commander of the Order of St. Mitchael and St. George*: Mr. Sutherland of the P. and O, Company. *To be Companions of the same Order*: Mr. Skinner, the Resident Councillor of Penang, and Colonel Walker of the Straits Settlements, Mr. Justice O'Malley of the Straits settlements, has been knighted.

IT is understood that the Government of India have now communicated to the Secretary of State their intention to construct the line from Mogul Serai to Palamow, in order that the Daltongunge coalfields may be utilised, the product of which is reported to be equal to the best coal to be found in any part of India. The Government is about the only projector that can afford to make a purely mineral line such as this will be; but nevertheless it will prove a very beneficial one.

IT has been officially announced that the Prince of Wales has consented to resume the command of the Honourable Artillery Company.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR will shortly introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council dealing with the movement of ships in Indian ports. Under the existing law it is held that the officers representing the Local Government have only power to control the mooring of ships and their movements after they have once been moored. It is now proposed to take further powers so as to bring vessels under conttol once they have entered a port, even before they are moored.

ACCORDING to the *Times* arrangements have been made for the Governor designate of Madras, to assume charge of his office in time to entertain his Imperial Highness the Czarewitch. His lordship will arrive in India before the end of January, and the young Prince, is due in the capital of Southern Presidency about the 6th of February. The English papers also announce that Lord Wenlock, the newly-appointed Governor of Madras, will take out his brother, the Hon. Richard Lawley, 7th Hussars, as his Military Secretary at Madras, and the Hon. Everard Baring, Lord Ravelstoke's second son, as aid-de-camp.

Tuesday, 6th Janury.

MR. HENVEY has relinquished the charge of his [illegible] General in Central [illegible] office of Agent to the Governor-General in India; with a view to retire from the service. Mr. Henvey has for the last 14 years out of a service of more than 29 years' duration, held charge of important offices in the Political Department of the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council desires to place on public record the fact that he has uniformly discharged the delicate and difficult duties of these posts with eminent ability, loyalty and success. As the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, Mr. Henvey has merited and enjoyed the complete confidence of the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy regrets that the public service should suffer loss by Mr. Henvey's retirement.

THE slaughter of the Indians at Porcupine Creek and the cruel massacre of women and children have created an intense ferment throughout the whole of the Indian Territory, even among the Friendlies. Settlers in the outlying stations, fearing a general massacre, are hastening into the camps of the military. Thirty Indians the other day attacked a party of cavalry escorting an ammunition train close to Pine Ridge Agency. The whole of the thirty were killed.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM, the eminent drainage engineer, goes to Benares on the 7th instant to report on the proposed drainage works of that city for the information of the N.-W. P. Government.

THE regular through opening of the Bengal Nagpore Railway will not take place till February. Traffic before that date will be conducted by means of the diversion over the top of the tunnel, which is now the only unfinished part of the line.

THE Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company have a busy time of it just now, preparing and getting the new line into thorough order before the officials of the E. I. Railway Company make their inspection early this month. It is said that the Company have already given notice to their employés that their services from 1st February will be no longer required. It is unlikely that the opening of the Delhi-Kalka line will be signalised by any ceremony. If the East Indian Railway Company, however, can secure an official of sufficient calibre at Delhi or Kalka at the beginning of February, it is possible they may ask him to allow himself to be utilized for the occasion.

Wednesday, 7th January.

THE indian Merchandise Marks Act is likely to be amended very shortly in some of its sections which have served to hamper trade. The name of the country only, and not of the actual place of manufacture will be required to be fixed upon imported articles; and a full definition of piece-goods will be given so as to avoid the necessity of stamping dress pieces and other valuable articles which are often damaged in the process.

AN examination for the Upper Division of the clerical establishment of the Secretariat and attached Offices of the Government of India was held in the Muir Central College building at Allahabad on Saturday, the 3rd January, 1891, and following days. The examination for the Lower Division will be held in the same building on Saturday, the 17th January, 1891, and following days.

THE following is a list of the Calcutta High Court Holidays during 1891:—

Sri Panchami	Feb. 13 & 14 Friday and Saturday.
Dhole Jatra	.. Mar. 25, Wednesday.
Easter Vacation	Mar. 26 to 31 Thursday to Tuesday.
Eed-ul-Fitrl	.. May 11 & 12, Monday and Tuesday.
Dasahara	... June 16 Tuesday.
Eed-uz-Zohat	... July 17 & 18, Friday and Saturday.
Mohurrum‡	... Aug. 14 & 15, Friday and Saturday.
Janma Ostomi	... Aug. 26, Wednesday.
Annual Vacation including Mahaloya, Doorga Pooja, Fateha-Doaz, Jaham, Lukhi and Kali Poojas Bhartriditia, Jaggodhatri and Kartik Poojas	... Sept. 3, to Nov. 11, Thursday, to Wednesday.
Christmas Vacation	.. Dec., 23, to 31, Wednesday, to Thursday.

† If the moon be visible on May 9, then on May 10 and 11, Sunday and Monday.

† If the Moon be not visible on July 7, then on July 18, and 19, Saturday and Sunday.

‡ If the moon be not visible on August 16 then on August 15 to 17, Saturday to Monday.

As the Queen-Empress' Birthday falls on Sunday the Court's holiday will be observed on the day that may be gazetted by Government.

NOTE.—The Lower Courts close for the Dusserah Vacation from October 2nd toNovember 3rd commencing from the Mahalaya and ending with Bhratriditia.

Thursday, 8th January.

THE working of the Store Department of the Calcutta Municipality has, we observe, not heretofore been conducted upon any regular system although the expenditure annually incurred thereby is said to be above Rs. 50,000 and less than Rs. 1,00,000. It would seem that in all cases stores have not always been taken from the [illegible] those tenders have been accepted, and that they have sometimes been purchased departmentally at rates higher than were specified even in the accepted tenders. Indeed under the existing system the Store Superintendent might even reject any article supplied under contract and purchase them in the market at a higher price. We notice however, that at a meeting of the general committee of the Corporation held on the 13th December last, the chairman undertook to compile a complete list of articles, of which standard samples are to be kept in the Municipal office, and that a sub-committee has been appointed to frame a proper system for the future working of the store department.

IT is not improbable that His Excellency the Viceroy will make a brief stay at Delhi, *en route* to Simla in April.

THE *Statesman* learns that the Maharaja of Bettiah is about to be appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in succession to Rajah Rameshwar Singh, Bahadur, of Durbhunga.

THE *Englishman* says:—"The appointment of a successor to the present able and popular Agent of the East Indian Railway, who retires in March last, will be watched with some solicitude by the mercantile community. As far as we can gather, it would seem that up to the present, the post has been offered only to three or four Officers of the Royal Engineers, and has been declined by all of them in turn. The public interests at stake in the proper and economical management of the railway are of more than local importance, and require that the Officer selected should be of such standing in the railway world, as to command the confidence of the Government as well as that of the Board of Directors. The large stake of the Government in this concern would seem to imply that it should have more to say to the appointment of an Agent than the giving, as a present of a mere formal assent, but at any rate it can scarcely be satisfactory to know that the Chairman has throught fit to restrict the field of selection to Officers of his own Corps. The commercial public is by no means enamoured of the present military element in our railway administration."

Friday, 9th January

THE Czarewitch's suite consists of the following persons:—H. I. H. the Grand Duke George of Russia, H. R. H. Prince George of Greece, General Prince Bariatinsky, H. E. M. Onow, Captain Watkoff, Captain Prince Kotchubey, Captain Grover, Prince Oukhtumky, M. Gritzenko, Dr. Rambach, Dr. Smirnoff,, Colonel Rhodes, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E. Mr. E. Hardinge, Colonel Gerard, C. B., Dr. Martin, and Mr. Newnham.

THE *Bombay Gazette*, has the following personal description of His Imperial Highness:—"A strongly-built, broad-shouldered youth, about five feet in height. His first impression was evidently one of half-assumed surprise as he found himself the centre of so much interest. With sharp black eyes, noticeably contrasting with the northern fairness of his complexion, and his light brown moustache, he scanned inquisitively the strange faces of Europeans and Asiatics, and examined with evident interest the novel costumes. His Hussar costume included a black bearskin busby, surmounted by a tall white aigrette, a military head-dress unfamiliar to most of the Indian gentlemen present, one of whom expressed his astonishment that the Russian Crown Prince should wear a Persian fez. A short red tunic with close fitting trousers of dark blue, elaborately embroidered in gold lace, and Hessian boots completed the uniform. Even more striking and effective was the costume of the officers of the Imperial Guard, whose helmets were surmounted by gilt or silver double-headed eagles, larger than pigeons, added to the height of the men, who in physique might vie with the finest rank and file of the Queen's Life-Guards. By the side of the Anglo-Indian Regulation helmets these casques were worthy of Mars himself, and were magnificient to a degree.

THE Czarewitch party, after enjoying some shooting in Guzerat as guests of Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, arrived on the 3rd instant at Jodhpore, where they were received by the Maharajah at the railway station, and escorted by His Highness and a detachment of his Imperial Service Cavalry to the camp arranged for them. On the 4th instant, the morning was spent in the hilly ground about four miles from the camp. Breakfast was taken at the camp; and polo and tent-pegging were engaged in during the afternoon, the Cazarewitch and party being present. The party left Jodhpore on the night of the 4th for Ajmere.

THE Czarewitch arrived in Bombay from Nandgaon on Wednesday evening, and after dining at the station started for Ahmedabad. A break was made in the journey on Thursday morning at Vishwamatri, and the day was spent in a shooting expedition to Kelampore in the Baroda State, where some fair sport was obtained. The party arrived at Ahmedabad on Thursday evening.

Saturday, 10th January.

THE American Government has ordered sixteen war-ships to rendezvous at San Francisco next month.

THE Foreign Office denies that Sir Julian Pauncefote has notified to Secretary Blaine that any seizure of British sealers in Behring Sea will be forcibly resisted.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief will arrive in Calcutta on the 23rd instant, but will only stay for a short time, leaving for his tour after the Czarewitch's visit.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the purposes of being exercised within the territories forming that Chief Commissionership, the powers over the said territories which were vested in the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE progress made by the Telegraph Department during the last administrative year seems to be satisfactory. Over 1,800 miles of wire were added to the system, and there was a profit on the operations of the year amounting to about 21 lakhs of rupees, which is equivalent to 404 per cent in the capital outlay. It is clear, moreover, that greater economy is being observed in State messages. Inland State telegrams showed an increase of 11·79 in number, but the increase in value was only 2·18 per cent, the inference being that the messages have been curtailed, and that a greater proportion of them are being sent deferred. Similarly, while in Foreign State messages there was an increase of 1 per cent in number there took place an actual decrease of 18·3 per cent in value, which shows that the official word code is being more frequently made use of. The percentage of increase in the number of messages was 3·68 and value 2·10 whereas the growth of traffic in the four years immediate, y preceding averaged over 10 per cent.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *13th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Latent Heat, Radiation of Heat.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Dutta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the *15th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Detection of Acids.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday* the *15th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject; The Phenomena of Interference in Light.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the *17th Inst.*, from 4 to 5 P. M.

Subject ; Detection of Acids.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

January 10th, 1891.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

AT the last meeting of the Legislative Council Sir Andrew Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the sections of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure which relate to the "age of consent." The proposal in the Bill is that the age of consent should be raised from ten to twelve years. The Law Member is of opinion that as no new offence would be created by the Bill this fact alone should dispose of the argument put forward that the existence of the marital relation renders it impossible for a man to commit a rape upon his own wife. 'That such intercourse might be unlawful, under certain circumstances, was established by the Penal Code—it has been the law in India, under that Code for more than 30 years.' Sir Andrew is entirely wrong in thinking that no *new offence* would be created. The limit of ten years fixed by the Penal Code is in accordance with religious law and customs of the Hindus. What the Indian Law Commissioners said regarding the check of the law restraining men from taking advantage of their marital right prematurely was fully realised by Hindu law-givers also, and the framers of the Penal Code agreed with Hindu [illegible] of that the age of consent should [illegible] law-givers The Penal Code the[illegible]d be limited to ten. Hindu law on th[illegible] simply embodied the old [illegible]e subject, and created no new offence. The present Bill, however, seeks to enact a *new law,* which was not known in the country before, and which British legislation alone can bring into force. We shall presently show what Hindu law on the subject was, and how the present Bill seeks to abrogate it.

The Law Member does not suppose that any one would question the right and duty of the State to interfere for the protection of any class of its subjects where a proved necessity existed for such interference. We fully agree with him that in cases of absolute necessity State interference is admissible, but we deny that sentimental considerations should guide the State in undertaking legislation which is not demanded by the people. The object of the Bill according to Sir Andrew Scoble is two-fold. It is intended to protect female children (1) from immature prostitution, and (2) from premature cohabitation. As regards the first aspect of the proposal, which affects all classes of children, Europeans as well as Natives, he thought there could scarcely be any ground of objection. We have to say nothing with regard to the first aspect of the question. The reprobate, who ravishes a girl of tender years, trained and prepared for a life of vice, should certainly meet with severe punishment. But with regard to the second aspect of the proposal we strongly maintain that the suggestion which has been made to prohibit cohabitation even when a girl attains the age of puberty is an interference with the religious law of the Hindus. Sir Andrew Scoble has attempted to explain that no interference with the Hindu law of marriage is intended, or would be occasioned, by this measure, but this attempt we must say has not been successful. The law member tells us that out of the discussions which have been going on for some time regarding the question of child-marriage, two propositions have emerged and stand established. The first, that the sages enjoin, and the custom of many castes requires, that a girl should be given in marriage before she attains puberty; and the second, that the Sastras denounce in the strongest terms, and award the most terrible punishments, both here and hereafter, to the sin of connection with a girl before she attains the age of puberty. It seemed to him, therefore, that he was justified in saying that the teachings of the sacred books of the Hindus were not in conflict with the proposals of the Bill; if modern practice, under the guise of religious observance disregarded and violated those teachings, it could not be allowed to invoke them to justify its own disobedience to their commands. Sir Andrew Scoble who has been so long in the country ought to have known what the teachings of the sacred books of the Hindus are on the subject, and as a lawyer he should have known also that all our sacred precepts are subject to the control of usage. The duty of a European judge, (and we should add of a European legislator), said the Privy Council in the well-known case of the *Collector of Madura vs Matu Ramlinga Satyapati,* "who is under the obligation to administer Hindu law, is not so much to enquire whether a disputed doctrine is fairly deducible from the earliest authorities, as to ascertain whether it has been received by the particular school which governs the district with which he has to deal, and has there been sanctioned by usage. For, under the Hindu system of law, *clear proof of usage will outweigh the written text of the law.*" The italics are ours. Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter has clearly shown that in Bengal at any rate the authority of Raghunandana, whose interpretation of ceremonial law is accepted and followed by the Hindu community, ought to be conclusive that the proposal in the present Bill is entirely subversive of Hindu law and belief and usage on the subject. The argument, therefore, that no interference with the Hindu law of marriage, or with the religious belief and usage of the Hindus is intended falls at once to the ground.

It h[illegible]en rightly said that the existing law is quite sufficient to protect immature girls. But Sir Andrew Scoble questions it and thinks that a law which permits a full-grown man to violate with precaution a little girl of ten years of age, cannot be considered sufficient, except from the ruffian's point of view. He believes that a hard-and-fast rule should be laid down, and the exercise of marital rights should be confined within definite limits. He should go a step further and say that the crude Hindu ideas regarding the marriage and conceptual sacraments should be ignored, and a reformed Hindu religious code should be given to the Hidu community.

With regard to the proposal of the Bill to draw the line at twelve years the Law Member said that that was the age which had been advocated "by the social reformers who had done so much to educate public opinion on the subject." Who these reformers are we know not. The Hindu community knows them not, and is not prepared to follow their dictum in this matter. "The Hindu law," says Sir Andrew 'while enjoining the marriage of girls before they attain puberty, strictly prohibits the consummation of marriage before puberty is attained. Susruta, the Hindu sage and physician, lays down that the menstrual discharge begins after the twelfth year, and that is the age laid down for marriage by the great Hindu law-giver Manu." Sir Andrew has been catching at a shadow. Had he any knowledge of the original texts whose authority he quotes with approval, he would have at once seen that neither Susruta nor Manu supports his view. Even if they did, their authority would have been of no value to the Hon'ble member, for the precept of Manu and other law-givers regarding consummation of marriage as soon as pubescence is reached is distinct and cannot be mistaken. The following well-known saying of Parasara, the recognised legislator of the Kali age, regarding the age of puberty is in the mouth of every person professing the Hindu religion: 'A girl of ten years of age is an infant (kanya), above this age she is pubescent (rajasvala).' Here it will be seen that after the age of ten, a girl may attain pubescence at any time, and the law strictly enjoins that there must be consummation at this time. Sir Andrew Scoble says that the Hindu marriage law is not touched by his measure. It will at once be seen that his measure intimately affects the law. It is very well known that a large number of girls attain pubescence before twelve, and if the conceptual ceremony, referred to by Sir Romesh Chunder, be not performed, Hindu law regarding an important *sacrament* is violated, and the man who is guilty of such violation is denounced in the strongest language in the *Sastras*, as 'a killer of an embryo'. The fact is, the marriage sacrament is not complete, unless what is known as the conceptual ceremony is performed. The Bill, therefore, strikes at the very root of the Hindu marriage law by limiting the age of consent to twelve.

Two other objections, says Sir Andrew Scoble, to the proposed amendment of the law remain to be considered. In the first place, it is feared that it may lead to the invasion of the privacy of families by the police, not so much for the detection of crime, as for the purpose of extorting blackmail. "I have found this apprehension so widely entertained that, whether it is justified or not, I think it deserves consideration. I, therefore, propose that offences by a man against his own wife under the amended section shall be non-cognisable, that is to say, that Police Officers may not arrest without warrant, but proceedings must be taken by summons, and bail may be accepted. This concession, I hope, will remove all ground of alarm on this account. If the enforcemet of the husband's right upon a girl below twelve years of age was stigmatised by the law as rape, and it was publicly recognized that those who abet such assaults render themselves liable to punishment, a great improvement would surely be effected not only in the condition of the class for whose protection the Bill was primarily designed, but in the physical and social well-being of the people at large." We entirely differ from Sir Andrew Scoble. The fact of the offence being made non-cognisable will not remove all ground of alarm. False information may easily be procured, and families may be brought into disgrace at any moment. A system of espionage will be organised, and domestic privacy will be invaded. When such information is given, however false it may be, an inquiry will be made, and medical examination may be necessary, and every one knows what the consequences will be when such proceedings will be taken. The girls will be ruined for life, and the law which seeks their protection will effect this ruin. As regards the platitudes regarding the physical and social well-being of the people, the less said about it the better. We have quoted above the text of law which says that girls generally attain the age of puberty at any time after ten. There was no such forcing process, so much talked about now, at the time when the law embodied in the text was propounded, and yet the conceptual ceremony was performed and the physique of our old Hindu heroes was not in any way influenced by the old law which is in force to this day. The cause for physical and moral degeneracy must be sought for elsewhere.

Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter very properly opposed the motion. In doing so he has shown courage which we cannot too highly commend. He has correctly interpreted and ably represented the views of the Hindu community on the subject. His reference to Raghunandan's authority regarding the conceptual sacrament definitely settles the question as to whether the proposed measure affects the marriage law in Bengal. His argument is simply unanswerable. The position he has taken regarding the Queen's Proclamation in reference to legislative interference with the religious belief of the people is simply unassailable. The Government of India has been placed in a fix. The Viceroy said that the Government of India cannot accept Sir Romesh's view in this matter, but the reasons he gave for rejecting this view will be seen

from what we have said above to be not of much weight. The Viceroy says that the Government of India regards this Proclamation as in the highest degree obligatory upon it. The action taken in this matter must show that Government of India mean to honor the Proclamation. Mr. Nulkar of Bombay supported the motion. It is painful to see from the few words he has spoken that he has not been able to grasp the question in all its bearings, and that he does not realize its full importance. We cannot pause here to-day to analyse his speech, but we are bound to tell him that he is sorely mistaken in what he says regarding the popular acceptance of the measure, and the discontent it has already created, and likely to cause.

The great speech of the occasion was that of the Viceroy. He has clearly and exhaustively explained the views of the Government of India on the subject. He has taken the public into his confidence, and frankly told us to what extent the action of the Government of India has been influenced in this matter by the Resolutions of Malabari's English Marriage Committee. It is not quite clear from his speech that Lord Lansdowne fully realises the situation, from the Hindu point of view, and in what extent the organisation of Hindu Society will be affected by the revolutionary changes which the Bill will introduce. "We propose, he says "for the present to limit ourselves to legislation which as my Hon. friend has pointed out will not create a new offence, and which will not touch the marriage law. Our object is simply to afford protection to those who cannot protect themselves, protection from a form of physical ill-usage which I believe to be reprobated by the most thoughtful section of the community, which is, to the best of my belief, entirely unsupported by religious sanction, and which under the English law is punishable with penal servitude for life, without any exceptions or reservations."

The Bill is entirely opposed to religious sanction, and is not deserving of any support of public opinion. Popular belief always has been that Government would not be short-sighted enough to countenance open violation of peoples' religious ideas. The go-ahead [illegible] to their demands a color of public [illegible] may give to [illegible] support, but Government might well be expected to know better and guage it at its true value. The Bill once before the Council, it will be difficult to stop its progress and final acceptance, do what the general public may in the shape of protests, memorials and demonstrations. This is an open secret and the supporters of the Bill exult in it. Be that as it may, we feel it our duty humbly but strongly to warn Government against acceptance of any measure so unacceptable to the orthodox community, both Hindoo and Mussulman. We would earnestly entreat at any rate, the Viceroy not to hurry it through Council, but to give every opportunity to the public to express their matured views on the subject. The heads of Hindu Society have not been consulted, and the opinions of public bodies have not been invited. These opinions, when received, should be given their due weight, before the Bill is made into law. There is wide-spread discontent already, and it behoves the Government to remove the ground of such discontent.

A CANTING THEORY.

THE latest outcome of politico economic theories is that of the Government of Bengal regarding Education in this province. It has been fathered by two such distinguished men as Sir Steuart Bayley, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and his *fidus achates*, Sir A. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction. The gist of it is that no high education should be encouraged unless the people seek it. Bearing in mind the peculiar circumstances of this country, this is the most effective argument that could be urged for placing a block on the gangway of progress. It has a seductive appearance on the face of it. Many people say that like carrying coal to Newcastle it would be altogether superarogatory, and that is true enough. What do some people say about it? It involves a positive heavy expense, but contributes nothing to the intellectual advancement of the country. We will have colleges and schools costing much but none or very few at all to learn anything. The old maxim of demand creating a supply, which brought on death by starvation of millions of human beings in Orissa, is brought forth again. At the famine time our Government, relying on the science of the doctrinaires who, truth to say, though assiduously reading at the time Mill's 'Political Economy' would not send any food to the starving people, because they hoped that the demand would by itself create the supply, and they found when too late that the bare principle in its nakedness and simplicity did not suffice to create a supply, except when it was *too late*. Those who created the demand were dead and gone, leaving rats and mice to consume the stores which the Government had got at great cost for human beings. And this is what they are going to enact as regards education. Had our charlatans waited for the day to come before they afforded their supplies, there would have been no demand whatever for the Government to make any supply. In the early days of Indian education Government thought otherwise and acted otherwise. Had it not been the case, there would have been no Radhanath Sikhdar to achieve his greatness in Mathematics; or to give any semblance of justification for maintaining Professors in Mathematics, for that is a science for which no demand was manifested. Where was the demand for higher literature which justified the retention of Messrs Tawney & Co? Why does a Gough or a Hoernle ply his vocation, for a verity there is no demand for Metaphysics. And in the absence of such demand the Government would not have any professors in those subjects, as they have none in Astronomy. Truth to say, however, there is no occasion for argument like this. We may be doing them an injustice, but we verily believe that they have no faith in the maxim in its nakedness. We are tempted to believe that the maxim is a matter of make-believing put forth to serve as [illegible]ent. For the delusion of thinking an argum[illegible]et purpose like the argumen and to serve a sec[illegible] Lord Dufferin. ment of "microscopic minority" o[illegible]outh It is only put forth to [illegible] a stopper [illegible] of the people. If Lord Dufferin found that and cry was raised widely by the people for representation in Council, and to show that in the nature of things such representation was impossible Lord Dufferin produced the logic of "miscroscopic minority." And yet unsought by the people his successor Lord Lansdowne has given us the privilege of electing two out of two hundred Fellows of the University. Either the first was a mockery in argument or the second is a delusion. And such is the case with our education, at least as regards the doctrine of demand creating a supply. There is no adequate demand for high education, and colleges have been closed, saying that the demand was not equal to the supply. For us we thought that the means of higher education were limited and they regulated the demand. We asked the other day, how it was that the only son of our goldsmith gave up his studies in a vernacular school to betake to the art of his caste, and we were told that there was sufficient demand for the lucrative exercise of his profession, and none whatever for the alphabet. No keraniship ever would bring anything like what a successful goldsmith has every reason to expect. And that is the secret of the economic doctrine, only Government has to dress the fact in round-about phraseology. With whatever weight our educationalists might urge the doctrine no one will say that there is any weight in it in the way of truth. It is simply a makeshift of an argument. All that we complain of in the matter is that such men as Lieutenant-Governors and Directors of Public Instruction should lend countenance to such things in order to cover an unpleasant fact. Of course it is done in such a way as to give no basis for a manifest *non-sequitur*. And it is not always the same argument that we have to deal with. When a college is closed the argument is one of pure demand and supply. But when primary schools are closed it is the lethargy or apathy and inertness of the people that have to be brought forth to the whipping post. If instead of this the Director of Public Instruction would stick to an honest straightforward course and promote high and primitive and middle class education according to the means at his disposal, leaving aside all giberish about demand and supply, it would be a relief. Of special dogmas, the world has enough and much to spare. And when it is urged with vigour and enthusiasm it serves only to excite our risibility. It is not in the power of our ruling authority to regulate our education so as to produce a sliding scale. Men will go to school when they feel the want; but no fiat of the Government can do other than mischief. Individually each subject thinks himself the best able judge of what he requires, and the Director of Public Instruction cannot by regulating the fees payable at schools regulate the number of qualified men for entering any one profession. In other words, the real regulator is the people, and no Government can regulate it by fixing arbitrary fees or closing the doors of particular institutions. At the Senate room Sir Alfred Croft lately entered into a lot of figures to show that there is no demand for high class Education among the number of students who betake to the arduous studies of the highest class of Education available in this country. But he forgot that those who seek it will go to the trouble and expense of travelling to England for its sake. It suffices only to show that a scheme of high class Education will not be paying and for such a conclusion no argument was needed. But the best of the fun is that those who are the loudest about the merits of High Education are just the men who have refrained from encouragement to those who are best able to achieve the greatest distinction,—when the best mathematician is driven to earn his livelihood by becoming a pedagogue, or an attorney's clerk. It is not a condition that augurs well for the promotion of learning, or that those who argue about it are our friends, and honest in their profession of friendship, or anxiety for doing us good.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE National Congress having this time as- [illegible] Calcutta, the Bengal Provincial Con- [illegible] became a tame affair. Never- [illegible]ts in Lower Pro- [illegible]ce which ference natura[illegible] some theless, most of the [illegible] vinces were represented at the Co[illegible] was held in the Congress pavilion, a[illegible] questions of great local interest were discussed. On the motion of Pandit Pran Nath Saraswati, Mr. Pringle Kennedy, the well-known Pleader of Mozufferpore, was voted to the chair. The first resolution which was moved by Babu Baikantha Nath Sen, of Berhampore, re-affirmed the resolution of the Conference of 1888 on the question of the reform in the Police administration of Bengal. That resolution, it may be remembered, was to the following effect:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference it is urgently necessary that the Police system of this province should be re-organised, and the Conference would suggest that the re-organisation should include the following reforms: *(a)* that District Superintendents be recruited partly by promotion from the ranks of Inspectors and partly by the appointment of members of the Subordinate Executive service; *(b)* that the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police be abolished; *(c)* that the pay of subordinate police officials (Head-constables and Sub-Inspectors) be raised, and that higher qualifications on the part of such officers be insisted upon."

The recent Conference had something more to do than merely re-affirm the resolution adopted in 1888, as the question has assumed a new aspect from the appointment of a committee by the Local Government to consider and report on it. This being the case, the Conference invited a number of gentlemen to offer themselves as witnesses for examination before the Police Committee. We hope these gentlemen when they appear before the Committee to give their evidence, will show the same fullness of knowledge and the same out-spoken frankness as Babu Kunja Lal Banerjee, who was examined on the 2nd instant. We think that the recent Conference might

have gone somewhat further than the Conference of 1888 and recommend the abolition of district superintendentships. When the present constabulary Police was first formed under Act V of 1861, its organization was based on the principle that the thief-catcher should not be the thief-trier. The soundness of that principle will be readily admitted by all sensible and right-thinking persons. But after the new system had been in operation for a few years it was found that District Magistrates having been deprived of all control over the Police had greatly lost their influence and prestige. This discovery led the Government to adopt a retrograde measure and subordinate the District Superintendent to the District Magistrate. This change for the worse was carried out in Bengal by Sir George Campbell and in the North-Western Provinces by Sir John Strachey. The District Superintendent has since that time held the position of a mere assistant to the District Magistrate in the Police Department. The principle on which Act V of 1861 was based having ceased to operate, there is no longer any necessity for keeping up a staff of District Superintendents. As in the case of the Excise and Treasury Departments, the Police may be placed under the immediate charge of an experienced member of the subordinate executive service. This arrangement will not in any way impair the efficiency of the police administration, while at the same time it would cause a large saving in expenditure. Three gentlemen spoke in support of the resolution moved by Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen and it was eventually put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The second resolution which was proposed by Pandit Pran Nath Saraswati ran as follows:—

"That this Conference, whilst thanking the Local Government for the great amelioration accomplished in the outstill system, desires to record its deliberate opinion that it is urgent and necessary that the principle of local option should be recognised in the excise administration."

This demand seems to be perfectly reasonable. The Government of India in their voluminous Despatch of the 4th February last addressed to the Secretary of State, in defence of their Excise administration, distinctly laid down the following principle:—"That efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment and that a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained" This enunciation of policy [illegible] with general approval in this [illegible] Steuart Bayley, in [illegible] Reports [illegible] country. Sir emphatically [illegible] the Bengal Excise [illegible] more than once in plain and [illegible] terms that every possible effort should be made to ascertain local option and give effect to it. But it is needless to say that the excellent policy enunciated by the Government of India has not yet been fully carried out by the Local Governments. This is the more to be regretted in the case of Bengal as the late Lieutenant Governor fully sympathised with the views of the Government of India on this subject. Sad experience has taught us that in matters which affect the public revenue orders, the execution of which would involve loss to the exchequer, are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Revenue officers know well that such orders are meant to throw dust in the eyes of the public and are not intended to be carried out, and that their merits will be judged and their claims to advancement in the service will be determined by the amount of money they can bring to the treasury. So long as this conviction is not removed from their minds, the policy laid down by the Government of India in their despatch above mentioned will merely exist on paper. Excise officers should be given distinctly to understand that Government is in earnest about the adoption of the principle of local option, and then and then only, will practical steps be taken to give effect to it. There was considerable discussion over the second resolution which was second by Babu Surendra Nath Pal Chowdhury and supported by Babu Baikantha Nath Sen and eventually carried.

The third resolution laid before the Conference related to the Assam coolie question. It proposed that a sub-Committee consisting of seven gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be formed to prepare and submit a Memorial to the Local and Imperial Governments, suggesting the particular reforms in the emigration law and the administration rules which are required in the interests of coolies emigrating to Assam. The contemplated Memorial should be submitted to Government as soon as possible. The whole question of the working of Act I of 1882, we believe, is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government, and its conclusions on the subject will be shortly laid before the Secretary of State. It will be in the recollection of the reader that one of the first acts of Lord Lansdowne in India was to take up the Assam Labour question. A few weeks after his assumption of the Viceroyalty the Government of India addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State, in which it was distinctly stated that the Bengal Government had made out a case for the introduction of reforms in the system of recruitng coolies for the tea-gardens of Assam. But in a subsequent despatch written six months afterwards the Government of India retreated from the position which it had previously taken up and informed Lord Cross that there was no immediate necessity for any special amendment of Act I of 1882, and that the ordinary law, if vigorously worked, was sufficient to put down the malpractices which had been brought to light by the investigations of Mr. F. H. Tucker, the police officer, who was specially deputed by Sir Steuart Bayley to enquire into the matter. This view was quite opposed to the opinion of the late Lieutenant Governor, who had repeatedly declared in emphatic terms that malpractices connected with the recruitment of coolies for the tea-gardens of Assam could not be effectually suppressed without an alteration of the law. In 1886 Lord Cross had directed that the question of amending Act I of 1882 should be taken up at the end of 1889. But in the middle of the latter year the Government of Lord Lansdowne arrived at the conclusion that further enquiries were necessary before the amendment of the Act could be undertaken. And by removing Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick to Hyderabad and sending a new Chief Commissioner to Assam the Government of India managed to [illegible] general revision of the Slave [illegible] put off a three-year period, which [illegible] by Lord Cross [illegible] law beyond the year [illegible] had been prescribed [illegible] of 1886. Another [illegible] at it, and [illegible] reports [illegible] and Assam Governments on the working of Act I of 1882 are now before the Governor-General in Council. It is, therefore, most desirable that there should be no delay in the preparation and submission of the Memorial referred to in the third resolution of the recent Conference. That resolution should be given effect to at once. The fourth and fifth resolutions were of a personal character. By the sixth resolution another Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the question of embankments and inundations, and to collect facts bearing on them, and to make their suggestions, embodied in a report to the Standing Provincial Committee, with a view to induce the Government to take practical steps in connection therewith. The embankment question Sir Steuart Bayley has left to be dealt with by his successor, and it should be one of the first things to engage the most careful and attentive consideration of Sir Charles Elliott.

THE LATE BABU SHAM CHURN LAW.

LAST week we had barely time to announce the death of one of the foremost of our fellow-citizens whose untimely removal will be alike mourned by the rich and the poor. Diabetes had long marked Babu Sham Churn Law as a prey like many other distinguished countrymen of his, and it had brought on a variety of complications in its train to which he finally succumbed at the comparatively early age of 65. His failing health and undermined constitution latterly prevented his taking as active and energetic a part in his country's affairs as might be expected from one of his birth, education, position, unquestionable intellectual faculties and great riches. His business abilities were of a superior order, and his strict probity and thorough independence of character earned him the esteem and respect of those that ever came to know him in any capacity. He was for several years a Director of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and so high was his reputation as a man of business that he was appointed a member of the Consultative Committee of the East Indian Railway recently formed during the Strachey Administration. He was a member of the well-known mercantile house of Messrs Prankissen Law and Company in connection with whose business he visited England and continental Europe in 1869. His tastes were well cultivated and his travels in this country as well as Europe afforded him a measure of experience that stood him well in stead both in connection with his flourishing business, and in society of which he was justly regarded an ornament. As an honorary Presidency Magistrate, as a member of the District Board of 24 Pergunnahs, as a Commissioner in the Suburban Municipality and in a variety of other public capacities the calls upon his time and energy were numerous and great. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce and the District Charitable Society, and he was a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the British Indian Association, of which he was a Vice-President this year.

His public charities were remarkable for their munificence. Raja Durga Churn Law and his brother Babu Sham Churn Law established a charitable fund from which Rs. 5,000 is annually distributed tothe poor and the needy, widows and orphans having the preference. The allowance ranges between Rs. 15 and 2 a month. In the dispensation of the charity Babu Sham Churn used to take the greatest interest. It was owing to the exertions of both Raja Durga Churn and Babu Sham Churn that the Law family owes its present greatness. Raja Durga Churn's gift of Rs. 50,000 for the education of 16 boys in the Presidency and Hughli Colleges is well-known. The family was joint when this gift was made, and Raja Durga Churn never did anything whether with regard to public or private affairs without consulting with his brother. They were not only brothers but friends and companions, and it is on this account that the death of Babu [illegible] on this [illegible] Sham Churn has been such a severe blow to Raja Durga Churn. The brothers were always ready to help their [illegible] relatives and dependents. It was only the other day that the family of a dependent was saved from ruin by a gift of Rs. 600. Such instances of their charity were of constant occurence.

In October before last Babu Sham Churn came forward with another princely donation, this time it was 60,000 rupees for finding for the Eye-hospital a local habitation which it was so sadly in need of. The foundation stone of the building was laid by the Marchioness of Lansdowne during the last cold weather, and it is fast approaching completion. The pity of it is that he was not spared to witness the opening ceremony of an institution which he highly valued and cherished because of the relief it would bring to the suffering and the poor. We all expected to see his name in the Honors' Gazette on New year's day, but we were disappointed. We must say that Government has not shown that consideration to Babu Shamchurn that he so well deserved. He should have been fitly decorated this time last year, and we heard with pleasure that the Government of Bengal had recommended him for the title of Raja. In honoring him Government would have honored acknowledged merit, and our countrymen would have rejoiced to see his services recognised. But the ways of Government in such matters are enveloped in mystery, and we deeply regret that in the case of Babu Shamcharan the Government lost an opportunity of showing that it knew how to reward deserving men. Opinion is already gaining ground that those alone gain rewards who are fortunate enough in securing Secretariat influence and that intrinsic merit counts for nothing. Such an opinion is not well founded, we know, but we are sorry that the culpable neglect of Babu Shamcharan has lent support to such opinion. We heard a report that Babu Shamcharan would be decorated at the time of the opening of his Hospital. We know not what truth there was in this report. If such were the intention of the Government of India, all that we can say is that they were greatly mistaken. The least that

Government can do now is to bestow some fitting honor on Babu Shamcharan's son.

Babu Shamcharan has gone to a world where unavailing sighs and regrets will not follow him, but where, let us pray, he will meet with rewards that will not perish. To Raja Durga Churn Law and Babu Joygovindo Law and his sorrowing family we can only offer our heartfelt and sincere condolence. To those who enjoyed his private charity which were large as they were unostentatious his death will be an irreparable loss.

Latest News and Notes.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, who is well-known to be a hard worker, has taken upon himself the administration of Bengal in right earnest and in this he is, as might well be expected, loyally and energetically seconded by his worthy Chief Secretary, Sir John Edgar. Various matters in Orissa requiring Sir Charles' presence and personal superintendence he started for Katak on Friday last which seems to be very praise-worthy considering that Sir Charles has had hardly time yet to put his house to order and to look about him. His Honor's Orissa tour will but extend over a week as he is timed back to town on the 15th instant. His Highness the Maharaja of Mourbhanj who has attained majority will be installed in the Raj. Now that Sir Charles is in Orissa, we would invite his earnest attention to the Puree Water Supply Scheme which is urgently required in the interest of humanity. Sir Charles' tour will not be attended with any ostentation or pomp such as might perhaps be expected in the first official tour of a provincial Governor which also is very praise-worthy. For the matter of that Sir Charles is very averse to shows and displays of all kinds. The other day he paid visits to the Calcutta Alms House, and the Police Hospital, in Amherst Street almost *incognito* and the ditchers who do not yet well know the visage of [illegible] were surprised one fine morning to see [illegible] quietly by on the termination of these [illegible] accompanied even by a solitary [illegible]itude and love for work in the [illegible] felt in the Secretariat, where [illegible] routine work [illegible] going character will now be less the rule. Unimportant documents are no longer to be printed and on the whole Secretariat working is to be remodelled.

A RARE honor has been bestowed upon Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore. The title of 'Maharaja' which was bestowed upon him as a personal distinction has been recognised *hereditary*. This is an honour which no other nobleman in Bengal so well deserves as the Maharaja Bahadur. No other nobleman stands so high in the estimation of his countrymen as he does. The Government delights to honor him, and all our countrymen consider themselves highly honored when they see the Maharaja Bahadur honored by Government. That the Maharaja may long enjoy the honors which have been conferred on him is the earnest prayer of all his countrymen.

WE offer our sincere congratulations to Maharaja Bahadur Sir Narendrakrishna for the great honor which has been conferred upon him. This is a fitting reward for the great services which the Maharaja has rendered to his country. May he long enjoy his honour.

WE offer our congratulations also to Kumar Ranajit Singh, of Nashipur upon whom His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to bestow the title of Raja. We are sure the Raja will receive yet higher honors in the service of his country.

At a recent meeting of the Hindu Hostel Committee the following gentlemen were appointed Trustees:

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I.
Maharaja Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna, K. C. I. E.
Raja Durga Churn Law, C. I. E.
Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjea, C. S. I.
Rai Kanailal Dey Bahadur,
Babu Nilmani Mitter,
Babu Jadulal Mullick.

Two more Trustees are to be named by Government. The draft Trust Deed was laid on the table, and exception was taken to certain conditions in the Deed. After some warm discussion the consideration of the matter was postponed, Sir Alfred Croft undertaking to smooth over the difficulty which was felt.

MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE K.C.S.I., has given another princely donation. He has made a handsome New year's gift of Rs. 10,000 to the Mayo Hospital. Almost all the public institutions of Calcutta are indebted to the Maharaja's generosity for their usefulness. The Maharaja knows to perfection how to make use of his immense riches.

THE death of Mr. Sinkinson at Darjiling on New years day, gave rise to the question as to who is to be our next Financial Secretary. It was only the other day that upon Sir David Barbour's promotion to the Council Mr. Sinkinson was appointed to the post which he held with honor and credit though only for a short time. Mr. Stephen Jacob, the officiating Comptroller General of the Indian Treasures is pointed to as the likely successor.

THE appointment of Lala Bun Behari Kapur, C. I. E., as sole Manager of the Burdwan Raj Estate, and of Mr. Reily as Settlement Officer of Orissa, has now been formally sanctioned by Government. Mr. Reily has accompanied His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to Orissa.

WE much regret to learn that Sir Henry Harrison is seriously ill with pneumonia and other complications. For three or four days his condition was considered critical. We are glad to learn since that he has been steadily [illegible] out of danger. As [illegible] will be sent on a short voyage to recruit his health.

A PRELIMINARY meeting in connection with the proposed Vedic [illegible] and Public Sanskrit Library, was held at the Sanskrit College on Sunday before last, under the presidency of Mahamahopadhya Mohesh Chunder Nayratna, C. I. E. The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose, the Hon'ble Dr. Guru Dass Bannerji, Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji and others were present, when a Sub-Committee was appointed to make certain enquiries, and report on the scheme.

ON Saturday before last there was a proposal at a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University that the fees for admission to the Entrance examination be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12; to the F.A. examination from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24; to the B. A. examination from Rs 30 to Rs. 36, and to the B.L. examination from 30 to 50. There was an animated debate in the course of which Babu Rajaninath Roy moved by way of amendment that before the proposal was taken into consideration, a committee should be appointed to consider the need of the University, and to suggest the best means of providing for them. The mover of the amendment went into a detailed statement of the income and expenditure of the University since 1883-84, and argued from these that the institution has been steadily flourishing. There had been a satisfactory growth in income, and there had been a proportionate increase in expenditure. No one knew how their expenses had grown, and the object of the amendment was to help the University and Senate in going over the details of their accounts, and giving them a clear statement on which they could take action if they thought fit, and by means of which small economies could be effected without the necessity for raising the scale of fees or impairing the efficiency of the University. The amendment which was seconded by the Hon'ble Justice Trevelyan was eventually carried. The committee to carry out the objects of the amendment will consist of:—The Hon. Amir Ali, Mr. Nash, the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Mr. A. M. Bose, Mr. J. C. Bose, Rai Rajkumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur, Dr. Lal Madhub Mookerjee, Babu Ashutosh Mookerjee, and the mover.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY, who has been selected to succeed General Sir George Chesney as Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, will join his appointment at Simla in April next. The *Pioneer* which is the organ of the Indian Service does not appreciate the promotion of an British officer.

BABU RAMCHUNDER CHATTERJI, the Bengali balloonist, is not idle. On Sunday before last he gave a successful parachute exhibition at Kapurthala before a large gathering including His Highness the Maharajah.

MR. SCHWANN, the wealthy Member for Manchester who was long in our midst in the course of his Indian tour was well received by Calcutta society. He was all along present at the meetings of the Congress and took an earnest interest in its proceedings. He did yeoman's service to the Armenian community by taking up the cause of the recent sufferers in Armenia and the Armenian community of Calcutta entertained him and Mrs. Schwann at dinner and presented him with an address of welcome complementing his services. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose gave a succesful Evening party in his honor at his residence at Store Road in Bullygung on Wednesday last.

IN the death of Babu Bhubanessur Dutt, long the Dewan of Hutwa, the Raj has lost an able and trusted officer. His Highness the Maharaja has telegraphed a most touching condolence to the nephew of the deceased. He rose from a comparatively humble position of a clerk to [illegible] Board of Revenue and was long a Deputy [illegible] ment. the Board [illegible] Collector under Go[illegible]

CALCUTTA amusements are in full swing. At the Corinthian *Hamlet* was revived for two nights, one of which was under the patronage of the learned Director of Public Instruction of Bengal. Every three nights a new play is being introduced and enthusiastically received. The Merchant of Venice and Macbeth are to be repeated this week, and Othello will be played under the patronage of Lady Elliott and H. H. the Maharajah of Kuch-Behar. At the Royal the Crofton Company and Miss Emily Blain have made a hit by the Mystery of a Hansome Cab and East Lynn has succeeded. Both Woodyear's and Fillis' Circuses are being largely patronised, and the Rinks are in full blaze of glory. The Star Theatre is nightly drawing patriotic throngs to witness its grand national mask entitled *Mahapuja* brought out specially in honor of the Congress, many delegates of which paid it a visit with ample satisfaction for their reward. The new domestic play of *Tarubala* and the new operatic peice *Malinabikash* have proved themselves to be great favourite, the former delineating some of the most striking and best characteristics of a model wife and a model widow. The Emerald Theatre has also introduced a new play called *Anupama* which has been well received while the *Pouranic Pancharang* at the Bengal Theatre has nightly a side-aching effect upon those who witness it. The Vina Theatre stage and the Parsee Theatre stage are being utilized to the fullest extent by season companies for whom also there seems to be ample scope.

THE Maharaja of Bharatpur left Calcutta for His Highness' State on Thursday last under the usual salute.

THE liberality of the Maharaja of Dumraon has enabled our Zoological Gardens authorities to add a good specimen of the greater Bird of Paradise to its stock. It is a rare and valuable bird.

THE balance of the Albert Victor Reception Fund amounts to 15,000 rupees. It has not been yet decided how to dispose of this sum. There are many rival candidates, of whom one is the Dufferin-Lansdowne Fund.

A GRIEVOUS miscarriage of justice has been barely averted, but not until the victim has been covered with ignominy and shame and bled to a fearful extent. Babu Nabin Krishna Banerjee, a rich and respectable inhabitant of Bali who had the natural Hindu prejudice against the local Bone mills and unpleasantness with the proprietors, consequent thereupon, was dragged by the Mill authorities before the zealous Joint Magistrate of Serampur, of course a Britisher with due anti-Hindu prejudices, on a charge of inciting his servant to commit mischief to the Mill. Apart from wounding the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus of the neighbourhood the mill was considered a grave nuisance and Babu Nabin Krishna was known to have anything but friendly feelings towards it. This gave color to the charge and the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment upon evidence of purely circumstantial character and of very doubtful strength. Bail was refused when the accused wanted to appeal against this unjust sentence and it was not till Messrs Woodroffe and Evans were taken down to Hughly, of course at an enormous cost, that the Sessions Judge entertained the further application for bail. The appeal was argued at length by both the learned counsel for four days when the worthlessness of the evidence for the prosecution was thoroughly shown up. The Bone Mill was represented by the Advocate-General who did his best to uphold the conviction which could not however be done. Babu Nabin Krishna was therefore discharged.

THE Jain Defamation case [illegible] slow length along [illegible] is dragging its when it will [illegible] We do not know and cr[illegible] Each witness is examined [illegible]oss-examined and re-examined for days together and there are several of them to be examined yet. Mr. Justice Pigott, Mr. Belchambers, Babu Kallynath Mitter and others tried hard to bring about an amicable settlement and the prosecutors were prepared to perform any *prayaschitta* that might be required of them only if they would be restored to caste. But the defendants are stubborn and there is nothing else for the case but to go on. Mr. Justice Pigott who in the begining had been inclined to attach slight importance to the case as a criminal trial and was therefore appearing in the customary black gown, now probably sees its gravity and has again taken to the traditional scarlet. The officers of the *Coromandel* in which the prosecutors had gone to England have deposed that they did not take any forbidden food and they had their kerosine stoves in which they themselves cooked their simple *chapatis* and vegetable curries. Babu Chuttrapat Sing alone is now being proceeded against and there are several other accused yet awaiting their trial. The leaders of the bar are retained on either side and the expenses must be immense though perhaps not downright ruinous owing to the affluence of the parties.

FURTHER troubles says the *Englishman* are reported from Manipur. But this time we are told, the authorities were able to nip in the bud what might have been a second rising. One of the disaffected Princes was arrested for an attempt to raise a revolt, and he is said to have had a hundred followers. The leaders were thrashed, and are still in prison, awaiting their fate. The story is given for what it is worth. It does not appear whether these risings were in favour of the unfortunate prince who has been recently deposed. If so, it is somewhat inexplicable that they should not have been regarded as friendly by those who by treaty rights were bound to protect and defend him. If the risings on the contrary were directed towards the usurper he would be but rightly served by their success, and it is inexplicable that representatives of the Paramount Power should not have aided in his re-institution. But as the *Englishman* observes the whole thing is unworthy of credence.

THE Bank of Bengal has evidently not been any way affected by the recent opium frauds. At their last meeting the Directors of the Bank declared a dividend for the half-year ending the 31st December last at the rate of nine per cent. per annum. The profits available, including Rs. 3,73,718 brought forward from the previous half-year, amounted approximately to Rs. 10,49,172. Considering the exceptional conditions of finance during the past half-year, the Directors are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their operations.

BABU Devaprasad Sarvadhikari M. A., B. L., a rising solicitor of the High Court, has, we are pleased to learn, been admitted as a partner by Babu Kally Nath Mitter. The firm is to be called Kally Nath Mitter and Sarvadhikari. Babu Kallynath Mitter by his abilities, rectitude and experience is deservedly in the fore front of his profession and enjoys a large practice.

"THE fact remains, that in spite of all the protestations made in its name, the Congress throughout its recent [illegible] silence upon such [illegible] of widows, child marriage, [illegible] of lepers, civic sanitation, and the modification of the more drastic and vexatious of caste rules." The *Englishman* which has after all broken its own "grim silence" regarding the Congress in the above rhapsody, is to be congratulated on its cosmopolitan views. Our contemporary's reporters were too idle to take any notice of the Congress proceedings that enlivened Calcutta during the last week of the year or his columns were too sacred for such defilement. If the latter view of the situation were correct, we would congratulate the Congress-wallahs upon it, for there would be so much misrepresentation less to combat with. But if the Hare Street sage will consult the columns of other daily contemporaries to whom the Congress was not beneath notice, he would have little difficulty in finding out that so-called social reforms never formed part of the Congress creed though some of its members might be for some of them. And so some were who held the usual Social Conference the resolutions adopted in which were published in the papers. But how the Congress, a conglomeration of Hindus of all shades of opinion, Mahomedans of all the possible schools, Christians belonging to different churches, Jains of the Digambari and the Sitambari sects, Buddhists, Bramhos, Thiests and Athiests, could denote a line of social reform upon whom all could agree, is more than any body can divine, though legislature now-a-days may find it convenient to lend itself to those absurdities. For once our contemporary was not off the mark and that was when he said:—"Mr. Caine and his friends were successful in keeping the Congress off the rocks which threatened it with instant destruction, They managed to keep questions of social reform entirely in the background although it has been the frequent boast of the Congress that it is keenly alive to those burning questions which affect the moral and physical well-being of the people. A band of Madras delegates came to Calcutta with the express object of getting a decided verdict from the Congress on child marriage and sundry other matters. What became of these excellent intentions? What charm was it that stayed the reforming ardour of Madras? Was it that the reformers found themselves confronted by a stubborn majority of the orthodox, and were given to understand that if they persisted in bringing matters to a crisis, the existence of the Congress would be threatened?" Just so, because if the reformers were foolish enough to obtrude these matters upon the Congress the orthodox communities and sensible people for the matter of that would have nothing to do with it. But the reformers well understood the situation and the greatest mistake that Congress-leaders could commit was once more avoided. Social [illegible] upon which there prevails the [illegible] difference of opinion, would be [illegible] truction of the Congress it its [illegible] guard even for a minute. If is [illegible]

ON Wednesday last Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirkar delivered a lecture on the "Influence of a study of the physical sciences on moral conduct." His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presided on the occasion and the Town Hall where the lecture was delivered was well filled. The learned lecturer is reported to have said: "The burning topic of the day in my country which is convulsing Hindu society, and has roused, I am glad to say, earnest patriotism, is the perniciousness of the

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Trial Solicited.

custom of child-marriage—a custom which has been the most efficient cause of the ruin and degeneracy of the Hindu race. I believe it would be impossible for this custom to endure if the leaders of our society, or, better still, if every man and woman of our community, were made to see in the light of physiology what child-marriage in reality means: if they could be made to fully realise that it not only inevitably, and to a dead certainty, prematurely exhausts the couples who are forced to reproduce before the proper season, before they themselves arrive at maturity, but by virtue of that gives rise to offspring who must necessarily share all the immaturity and attendant weakness and incapacity of the parents; and that a succession of such generations means progressive degeneracy and imbecility of race." The mischievous "patriotism" the lecturer refers to will soon make short work of all religious traditions which it is always wise and honest to remember is the mainstay of Hindu society and without which its integrity would not be worth a day's purchase. Why this "forced reproduction" should result if our social customs are honored in their entirety has been always inconceivable to us, and if the study of physical sciences will lead to a better understanding of these customs and their wider acceptance, Dr. Sirkar's labours in the cause of propagation of science will not have been in vain. But when "earnest patriotism" is blindly diverted into a forced legislative channel, the case becomes serious indeed and the imbecility that the lecturer apprehends in the near future may well be taken as an accomplished fact of serious importance. We have shown elsewhere that for two thousand years at least the old Hindu law regarding child marriage has been in force, and yet the Hindu race has not been extinct, the teachings of physical science, referred to by the learned lecturer notwithstanding. Our own impression is that it is owing to the law of child marriage, safe guarded as it is by the ordinances of religion that the Hindu race possesses a vitality which is not witnessed in other races. We would commend this fact to the serious consideration of our "reformers."

T[illegible]assenger Ships Commission [illegible] closed its operations in [illegible] 7th [illegible] programme is [illegible]mmittee have laid down for themselves. The few witnesses they have examined must have given them an idea of the extent of distrust with which the police are regarded by all classes of the community and of the necessity of a thorough reform. But a much larger number of witnesses taken from all ranks of society must be examined before an adequate idea can be formed of the utter worthlessness of the institution and of the directions in which reform is most needed. The written replies received by the Committee from the different public bodies, officials and private gentlemen whom they have consulted would of course be of great help to them in formulating definite proposals for the improvement of the system, but we attach great importance to a large number of independent witnesses being examined both as regards the condition of the different branches of the police and the measures of reform necessary to place the police on an efficient footing. Practical suggestions for reform may well be expected from those who have watched the working of the system as well as those who have suffered by its abuses and not from those who are mainly responsible for its failure. We should think, therefore, that it would be most undesirable to examine or to attach much importance to the suggestions of District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police. It is the people and not the public officers who suffer by the inefficiency of the police, aud let those who have suffered be allowed freely to explain the nature of their grievances and to suggest a remedy.

For the purpose of examining the witnesses the Police Committee have, we find, divided the subject into three branches:—the village police, the regular police, and the courts. We think the division well made and it would not only enable gentlemen to concentrate their thoughts and remarks upon well-defined subjects but also enable the Committee to differentiate their recommendations for reform into well-understood divisions. The work entrusted to the Police Commission is one of vital importance to the country. The eyes of the whole population are upon them. They have begun their work in right earnest and have proceeded, so far as we have been allowed to peer into their proceedings, in the right way by endeavouring to ascertain the views and wishes of the representatives of the people on the questions which await decision in their hands. We hope that the Committee will not hurry on the work and that they will avail themselves of all possible means within their reach to ascertain for themselves the real views and wishes of the people and so to adapt their final recommendations for reform to the conditions and exigencies of the country as to solve satisfactorily for all time to come one of the most difficult problems which have ever taxed the powers of an Indian administrator.

THE Bengal Branch of the Dufferin-Lansdowne Fund is steadily maintaining its usefulness as the last report just published amply shows. We gladly make room for the following resume of the Report:—

The subscriptions received for the building fund of the new zenana hospital amounted to Rs. 101,552-14-8, and the expenditure incurred on the same account was Rs. 85,273-8-9. With further necessary expenses, the total outlay involved in the building of the new hospital will amount to about Rs. 1,07,000, the building is very favourably situated, being in the immediate vicinity of the Medical College, the Eden Hospital and the Surnomoyi Hostel. In connection with this new hospital, Mrs. M. Wheeler, honorary treasurer to the Harriot Dufferin Memorial Fund, placed in the han[illegible]f their Honorary Secretary the whole of [illegible]fund, to be kept by [illegible]ness of Dufferin's [illegible]ngal Branch of the [illegible] in trust until the hospital now under construction, is finished, when the amount will be devoted to the endowment of a children's ward. The Bank of Bengal, in a letter dated 1st May 1890, have reported that this amount is Rs. 24,107-1-7, being Rs. 607-1-7 in floating deposit and Rs. 23,500 invested in 4 per cent Government securities. Under the head of Endowments reference is made to a donation made by Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, for providing a scholarship of Rs. 240 a year for female medical students. Pandit Sailajanund Ojha, high-priest of the Hindoo temples at Baidyanath, wishing to support the National Association in their efforts to supply female medical aid to the women of India, has given a sum of money to be expended in scholarships to Hindu students. The Central Committee have augmented the Pandit's gift and the "Baidyanath scholarship" thus founded, will be expended as follows—450 in a scholarship of Rs. 150 per annum, tenable for three years at the Calcutta Medical College by a Hindu female student belonging to a high caste, *viz.*, Brahmin, Khaytriya, Vaisya, Kaystha or Badya, Rs. 216 in a scholarship of Rs. 6 per mensem, tenable at any Bengal training school for either midwives or sick nurses by a Hindoo female student belonging to a high caste, *viz.*, Brahmin, Kshyariya, Vaisya, Kayshth or Badya. In respect to female education at the Medical College and Campbell Medical School the annexures to the Report show that girls come not only from Bengal, but from Burmah, the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, and even from Australia for tuition at the above institution. The Committee, having regard to their own financial position, have terminated their contributions to all local branches, which are consequently now entirely dependent on local subscriptions. In concluding their Report the Committee observe that in other provinces of India the working of the local branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is largely maintained by contributions received from District Boards and Municipalities, and that the circumstances are very different in Bengal where the existence of the Branch is almost entirely dependent on private bene-

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THE HAVEN OF HEALTH.

Brimingham, Saturday Night.

IN our issue of *Saturday Night* (March 1st, 1890) we published the thrilling story of how Thomas Durrant was literally snatched back from the grave. A narrative like that, teeming with interest, and better still bearing truth's hall mark on every line, reminds us once more that fact is stranger than fiction. When Tom Durrant left the hospital he was dying, the doctors said they had done their best for him and could do no more.

Of his illness, his terrible sufferings, we have spoke before. Everything had failed and there seemed nothing for it but for a mother to bow her head with tearful resignation over the sick bed, around which the shadows of the spirit-world appeared to be rapidly stealing. We have spoken of the fierce battle which was waged with disease, ending in a glorious victory for that truly wonderful medicine known as Warner's "SAFE" Cure.

Our representative called upon Thomas Durrant, 79 Camp-hill, Birmingham, the last week of February, a full account of the interview appearing in the following issue of *Saturday Night*. We left the young man very weak and thin, but still able to get about with the aid of a stick.

Owing to business and other reasons, we did not call again until Monday last, June 9, when late in the afternoon we were once more ushered into the cosy sitting-room of 79, Camp-hill, by Mrs. Durrant.

"Here he is. Tom, you remember this gentleman, [illegible]?" Thus spoke the mother as young Durrant [illegible] We shook hands, and during the [illegible] the opportunity of [illegible] had altered entered the room. [illegible] preliminary greetings we took [illegible] closely scrutinising the invalid. He [illegible] greatly since last we had seen him. During our first interview (February) he had been wrapped up in shawls, used a stick in walking across the room, and seemed almost too weak to stand up straight. On Monday he walked into the room as straight as a dart and without a stick, also dispensing with the shawls he had worn at our last meeting.

In answer to our inquiry as to how he was getting along, he said, "Famously," thanks. Yes, I look very different to what I did when you were here last. Then, if you remember, I had not been allowed to go out; but I passed that stage by some time, and now get out for a walk in the bright, warm sunshine every day when the weather will permit.

All the signs of dropsy have gone, and all that I have left of the paralysis is a slight stiffness in the left leg and fingers. I have splendid appetite, and can feel myself getting stronger every day. I am not only alive, for which alone I might well feel thankful, but I am alive and promising to live many more years yet. And all this simply from one cause. I feel a lump rising in my throat as I think of it. I should have been lying in my grave months ago but for Warner's 'SAFE' Cure.

This, gentle reader, is a plain, simple, unvarnished narrative of how Thomas Durrant was "Brought back from the grave." The facts as told here can be proved to the entire satisfaction of all who are suffering themselves, or who have any near and dear one suffering from perhaps the most fatal disease known to modern science. There is no puff about this; this is no newspaper flam. Thomas Durrant is known to each member of the staff of this paper. His recovery has been a subject of congratulation and marvellous though the recovery has been, one and all of us can easily and gladly testify to the truth of this narrative.

This great remedy can be had at the Bazaars and of all Chemists throughout the world, or of Ballantyne and Sons, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

FROM the "Gazette Des Hopitaux," Paris. We have already tried Chassaing's Bidigestive Syrup, Pills and Wine on a great number of patients, and are pleased to be able to state that these medicaments proved most efficacious. After a few days' consumption of the drug, a regular digestion and perfect assimilation was obtained. These new medicines will therefore most certainly render great services in therapeutic; and it is on these grounds that we recommend them to our professional brethren, "Dr. Salmon."

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit from your lessons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentations of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Physician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, etc., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal C. S. "Having seen the base attempt to rob you, I send, unsolicited, the statement that your system is of great advantage to strong memory, incalculable aid to weak one."—Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckly. Excellent travelling companion.'—Capt. J. B. Haye R. N. Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Saderud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C. "Does not involve much labour,"—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct. 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford.'—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th February. 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

volence. In Bengal the local branch receives a subscription of Rs. 1,200 a year from the Calcutta Corporation for which the Committee desire again to express their gratitude. The total amount of subscriptions received by the Bengal branch during the year was Rs. 7,012 only. The total receipts of the year were Rs. 11,386, against Rs. 13,376, in 1889, but the expenditure was reduced from Rs. 12,732 to Rs. 11,816.

WE gladly make room for the following letter from Pandit Sasadhar Tarkachuramani :—

To the Editor *Hindoo Patriot.*

SIR,—I found in yesterday's *Statesman* that it has been proposed to publish the Bill for raising the age of consent to twelve. Lest the Bill might be supposed to clash with our customs and the rites of the principle of Hindu religion, in case of wives attaining puberty before twelve, it was urged by the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, on the supposed authority of a portion of my article in the *Bangabasi* of the 18th Sraban, that there was no ground for such an apprehension. Sir A. Scoble said, that according to my opinion as expressed in the above article, it was a great sin to cohabit with a wife before she reaches the child-bearing age, that there was no sanction for such a sin and that our Shastras distinctly prohibited early consummation of marriage.

I hasten to point out that such a conclusion can never be inferred from any of my articles in the *Bangabasi*, and it would be erroneous to fasten such an opinion upon me. I have indeed said that it is a great sin to cohabit with a wife before her menses; and I do not retract this assertion even now. But if a wife reaches her puberty in her eleventh or twelfth year, it would by no means be a sin to cohabit with her. I never said that it would not be a sin if one failed to cohabit with a wife as soon as she was in her menses whether it be in her eleventh year or even earlier. I wrote:—We are for infant marriage (but not before the eighth year)—it is true. But we do not approve of one's cohabiting with a wife before she is in her menses.—Bangabasi, 18th Sraban.

In point of fact, it is as great a sin to cohabit before menstruation as it is not to cohabit immediately after menses. At whatever age after due performance of prescribed rites a wife reaches her puberty whether it be the eleventh or the twelfth year or any other year, the sacrament of conception (*Garvadhan*) ought to be performed at that age; *i. e.* the consummation of marriage ought to take place at that age. If this is not done, it would be a sin. It would be evident from this, that if the Bill is passed, all those wives who reach their puberty in the eleventh or the twelfth year or at any earlier period, will have no chance of receiving the sacrament of conception. This will be in antagonism to the spirit of Hinduism [illegible] is one of the ten sacraments of Hi[illegible]nduism. This is the first sacrament [illegible] other sacraments in order of time. Failing this, no [illegible]acrament can take place.

I shall be obliged if you would give this letter a place in your journal with a view to remove the misconceptions that have arisen on this point, both in the minds of our legislators and of the public. With your permission, I will recur to this point again more fully.

Yours faithfully.
SASADHAR SARMA.

BABU SATYA CHUNDER MUKERJEE M.A. B.L Vakil, High Court North West Province who is at present practising at Aligurh is bringing out in parts an useful work named the "Indian History of our time," (1859.1889). The first part is already published and shows indications of careful research, close study and hones labour and is good from a literary point of view. The materials are all scattered over and it must require a great deal of patient arrangement to bring all the available materials whether in official documents, news papers or contemporary literature to a focus. Babu Satya Chunder is doing his best to make the work full and complete and he has succeeded in enlisting influental support and patronage. He has already had interview with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and we have no doubt he will be allowed all possible aid in the shape of access to official archives. His father Babu Sital Chunder Mukerjee of Muttra, himself a distinguished student of contemporary history, is sure to be of great use to this young historian of our times.

THERE has been another daring piracy on the Chinese waters. The *Namoa* which had been away from Hongkong only for a day had the pirates disguised among some Chinese emigrants on board and made so simultaneous and determined rush upon the officers, crew and passengers with revolvers and cutlasses, that resistance was useless. The Captain and two others were killed and the rest of the crew and European passengers were secured in the State cabin while looting was going on freely. The pirates assumed charge of the vessel which they disabled on reaching the junks that were waiting for them and made an easy escape. The last of these piracies occured in 1885 when the *Greyhound* was plundered in a similar way, accompanied with murder. The Chinese and the British Admiralty will now probably make joint efforts to put the pirates down though it is uncertain how far the efforts may be successful when the plan of action is difficult to detect in the inception.

Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.—*January 7*, 1890.

GENERAL.—Mr. A. W. B. Power, Officiating Commissioner Dacca Division, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. D. R. Lyall, or until further orders.

Mr. A. G. Hallifax, who was in 1889 appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the Sadar station of the district of Patna.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpur, is transferred to the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is appointed to have charge of the Sungu subdivision of that district.

Babu Bejoy Kissen Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapur, is transferred to the Sader station of the district of Rungpur.

Captain Henry Moore, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed to be Honorary Pay Master of that Corps, vice Captain J. Rose, resigned.

Babu Dino Nath Mookerjee, Depnty Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sader station of district of Rajshahye.

Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Juggut Chandra Das, Officiating Khas Tehsildar, Rapjan, Chittagong, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Sarat Chandra Das, or until further orders.

Captain Henry Parnham Phillips, Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps, is appointed to be Captain in the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain A. W. Rendell, transferred.

In modification of the orders dated the 23rd [illegible]ber 1890, Mr. A. Ahmad, Officiating [illegible]tor, is posted to the Sade[illegible]

[illegible] the service of Mr. A. W. Paul, C.I.E., are placed at [illegible] posal of the Government of India in the Foreign Departm[illegible]

JUDICIAL.—Maulvi Fuzlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Nilphamari sub-division of the district of Rungpur, in vested with powers, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).

Maulvi Fuzlul Karim is also vested with powers under section 435 of the said Code.

Babu Gunga Narain Roy Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Gyebanda sub-division of the district of Rungpur, is vested with powers under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).

The undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at the Sader station of the Bankura district are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class—

Babu Kulada Prosad Mookerjee.	Babu Binode Behari Mundul.
„ Gouri Sunker Chatterjee.	„ Mohesh Chunder Banerjee.

Babu Protap Narain Singha of Bishenpur, in the district of Bankura, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Amusement.

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THE TALK OF EVERYBODY.
THE PRESS AND PUBLIC ARE UNANIMOUS
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Proclaiming the show the best
THAT HAS EVER VISITED THE EAST.
THE PROOF THAT THE ABOVE
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IS THAT THE PUBLIC INCREASE
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Rs. 5 per Chair.
PRICES OF ADMISSION;
Boxes containing 4, 6 or 8 chairs, Rs. 4 per chair; Stalls Rs. 3; Second Class Rs. 2; Second Class Gallery Re. 1; Third class Gallery As. 8.
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Box Officeat Fillis' Circus on the Maidan open from 9 A. M., where seats may be booked and tickets obtained.
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Will be performed for the last time
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"THE MERCHANT C[illegible]"
BY SPECIAL RE[illegible]
Under the distinguished patro[illegible]
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Will be played [illegible]
FRIDAY JANUA[illegible]
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For this night only.
SATURDAY JANUARY 17TH.
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
Sir Walter Scott's Romantic Musical Drama.
ROB ROY.
Mr. Miln will deliver his second lecture on
"THE CHURCH AND STAGE
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SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18th,
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This lecture has been received with enthusiasm in America and in Australia.
FULL OF WIT, WISDOM, AND WORTH.

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Last 3 Nights.
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MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
JANUARY 5TH, 6TH and 7TH.
3 GREAT PROGRAMMES.
TUESDAY, THE 6TH JANUARY 1891.
VICEREGAL NIGHT,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
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The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne
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Box office open daily at the Circus fm 9 to 11 A.
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GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE,
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Children under 12 years, half price to all of parts the Circ
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„ Titooram Chatterjee,	...	2	4	0
„ Shosi Bhusen Ghose,	...	1	0	0
„ Trayluck Nath Mitter	...	11	8	0
„ Ambica Churn Roy,	...	2	0	0
„ Obhoy Churn Guha	...	11	8	0
„ Pran Kumar Bannerjee,	...	5	12	0
„ Russick Lal Mitter,	...	4	5	0
„ Hem Chunder Gossain	...	11	8	0
„ Gobind Prosad Bose,	...	1	0	0
„ Sooresh Chunder Sarvadhikari	...	3	0	0
„ Debendra Prasad Raj,	...	6	0	0
„ Sreenath Roy,	...	11	8	0
„ Bunko Behari Buxi, Monghyr	...	6	10	0
„ Nobin Chunder Mittra, Bankipur	...	13	4	0
„ Surendra Nath Mukerjee, Dholi	...	6	10	0
„ Tincowri Mukerjee,	...	11	8	0
„ Hari Mohun Sanyal, Darjiling	...	13	4	0
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„ Wooma Churn Kur, Kishoregunge	...	10	0	0
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„ Shama Sunker Chowdhuri,	...	9	9	3
„ Amirto Lall Chatterjee,	...	2	4	0
„ Peary Lal Mookerjee,	...	2	0	0
„ Nobin Chunder Paul,	...	13	4	0
„ Ashutosh Dhur,	...	11	8	0
„ Bykant Nath Sur,	...	5	8	0
„ Jogendro Nath Ghose,	...	98	11	0
„ Charu Chunder Mullick,	...	11	8	0
„ Ishur Chunder Shaw,	...	7	10	9
„ Kashi Chunder Mookerjee, Sursaud	...	13	4	0
„ Sreenath Chunder,	...	11	8	0
„ Kali Krishna Paramanic,	...	11	8	0
„ Ganesh Chunder Chunder,	...	10	0	0
„ Woomesh Chunder Ba...	...	11	8	0
„ ... Nath M...	...	...	...	0

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of the College on Tuesday, the 10th February 1891, and following days.

Hours and Subjects of Examination

Tuesday.—English dictation, Grammar and Composition—from 1 to 4 P. M.

Wednesday.—History of England and India. Geography: General, and of India in particular—from 1 to 4 P. M.

Thursday.—Arithmetic: the first four rules vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion—from 1 to 4 P. M.

Candidates should apply in writing to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, not later than Saturday, the 7th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

Applications for permission to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 7th January 1891.

BY APPOINTMENT.

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA DHERAJ OF BURDWAN.

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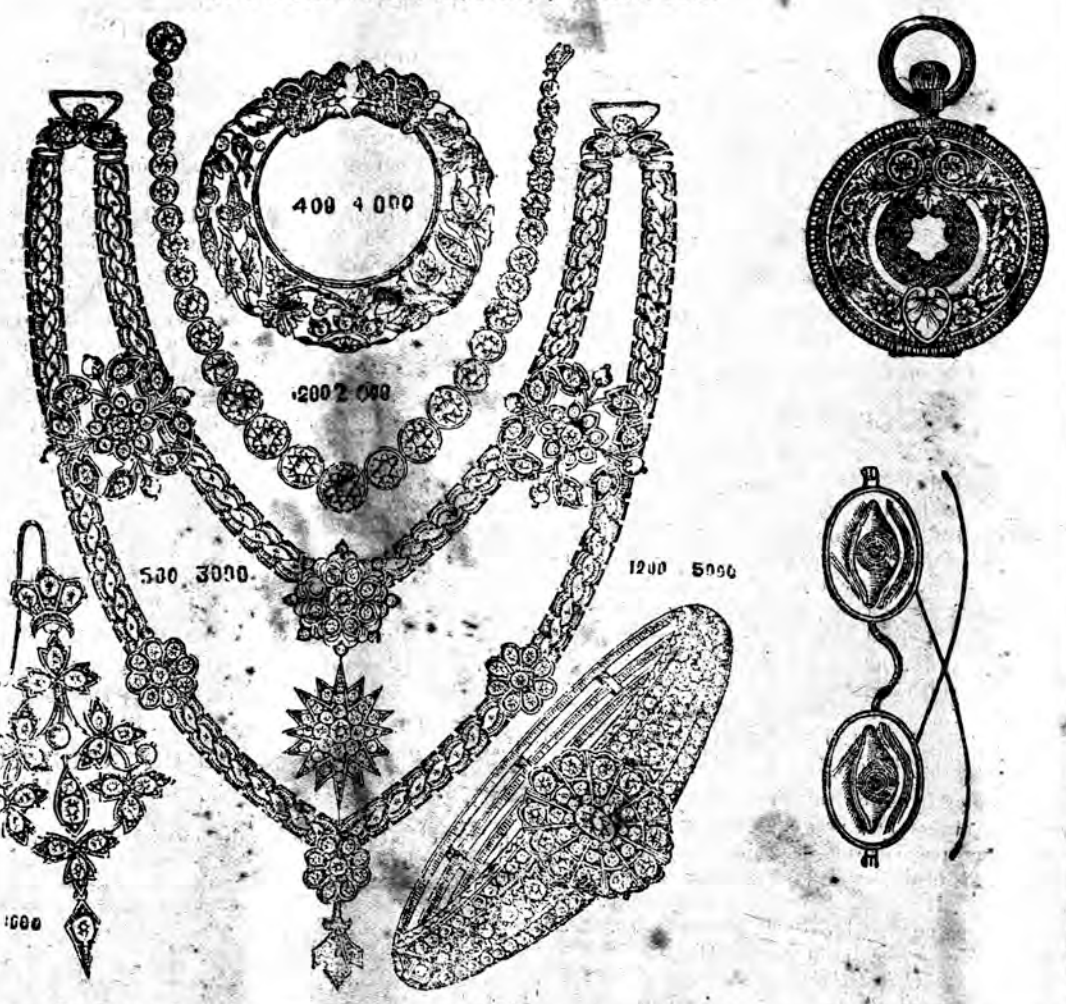

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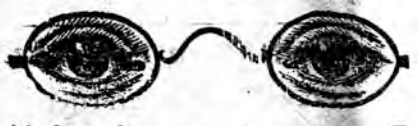

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